

These Original Poems by John Kendrick Bunge Are Written for The Washington Herald and Have Never Before Appeared in Print.

**A Line of Cheer**  
Each Day of the Year



**A SURE CURE.**  
(Copyright, 1913.)  
For a cure for coming wrinkles,  
Here's a recipe quite simple:  
Turn your frowns into twinkles,  
And each wrinkle to a dimple.  
Try this method 'fore and after  
Every meal, well-mixed with laughter;  
Blithely, gaily,  
Do it daily,  
And the wrinkles you are fearing  
Won't be long in disappearing.

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TUESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1913.

The Income Tax.

It is perhaps a true statement that

Americans have dreaded the coming of

the income tax, which is now with us

and will be effectively in operation with

the closing day of the present week.

They have seen in it so-called class

legislation, one of the things that this

country avoids, and the well-to-do who

would be affected thereby have termed it

an added penalty on ability, on suc-

cess and acumen.

It required an amendment to the

Constitution to enact this legislation.

Three-fourths of the States gave their

approval to the assessment of the tax,

showing that there has been a change

going on in sentiment, and that much

of the earlier antagonism has disap-

peared.

The Democratic party in Mr. Cleve-

land's administration enacted the law

and its unconstitutionality was quickly

decided by the highest court.

But there is this much to say in fa-

vor of the income tax—it will fall on

people who are best able to pay it; if

one hasn't the income there will be no

tax, and we are immeasurably better

off than our English cousins, who com-

mence paying on an income of \$800 a

year, while here \$3,000 is exempt to all

with another extra \$1,000 if one be

married and living with his wife or

her husband, as the case may be, but

only one exemption is provided for.

Then, too, Congress in its wisdom

has offered numerous exemptions to

the man in business. He may count

off his bad debts, he may deduct in-

terest paid, and make other necessary

offsets, but he cannot build a new

house and deduct that, nor can he

hoard up his cash in surplus funds, if

in business, and not divide it.

The wise provisions in the bill per-

mit us to leeway to the honest man

should he make errors; they offer

ample opportunity for the protection

of the man whose total income falls

short of the total exemption, and they

entirely the salary of the man who

does not draw down the required

amount.

The government has adopted the

English system of collecting at the

source of income. If you are subject

to the tax and have stock or bond

investments in corporations, the corpo-

ration will withhold the tax of 1 per

cent on all in excess of the exemption

up to \$30,000 a year income and there-

after a graduated tax, and then an-

other increase and another, placing

the heaviest tax on the big incomes like

the Vanderbilts, the Morgans, and the

Astors, where it will be felt the least.

And your Uncle Samuel will permit

you to deduct the taxes in any loss by

fire not covered by insurance, a modest

depreciation in your property and in-

terest on United States, State, and mu-

nicipal bonds, which are not taxable.

Where the income accrues to a man

in business, he must make his own re-

turns, and every one with an income

of \$3,000 must also claim his exemp-

tions.

But woe betide the man who tries to

beat the government of its due, just or

otherwise, for the severest penalties are

provided for deceit or plain lying.

The first pay will be for ten months

of 1913—March 1 to December 31.

The Washington Herald of last Sun-

day contained the full regulations

## UNDER THE DOME.

When Representative Denny W.

Shackelford of Missouri begins talking

about good roads it is hard to get him

to put on the brakes.

Don't imagine for an instant, however,

that Shackelford believes in the con-

tinuous highway project. He doesn't

want any Federal aid across the con-

tinent. He wants good roads for the

common, everyday people. He thinks,

too, that the Federal government can

spend money in the States without

wrenching the Democratic State's right

doctrine from its foundation. Because he

believes that the government has the

right to construct post roads, just as

it has the right to build postoffices.

"There are considerably over 2,000,000

miles of roads in the United States,"

he said yesterday. "I believe that they

are very, very bad. They ought to be

better. They will be. Take Missouri,

for instance. Our Legislature enacted a

law, modeled after the bill which I

prepared and which passed the House,

giving a bonus of \$5 per mile to every

road between county seats, providing the

road was forty feet wide between fences,

thirty wide between ditches, arched and

crowned, and built with the best com-

crete culverts. Notwithstanding these

severe provisions, in six months over

10,000 miles of roads were receiving the

benefit of the law.

"There are two classes of people who

want good roads," continued Mr.

Shackelford. "One wants them for

pleasure and the other for business. I

am with the business crowd. At the

same time I appreciate the tremendous

growth of the automobile business, not

only in joy cars, but in trucks. With

good roads the farmer can run a truck

to the railroad with an enormous load.

Do you know what I believe? I believe

in so many years before some scoundrel

will make a statue of the horse which

perpetuates the memory of the animal,

which, as a beast of burden, had become

extinct!"

Senator Smith of South Carolina has

his hands full trying to keep Gov. Co-

lebourne from getting his seat in the Sen-

ate. He has been in his State

working like a beaver.

There is no end of Smiths in Con-

gress. In the Senate there is Ellison

D. Smith, of South Carolina, who wears

a gold medal which he won in a sopho-

mores debate and prize; John Walter

Smith, of Maryland, who has made

money in the lumber business; Hoke

Smith, of Georgia, who was Secretary

of the Interior under Cleveland and who

has always been a standard Demo-

crat; Marcus Aurelius Smith, of Ariz-

ona, who is a typical Westerner and

began his political career as a Territorial

Delegate, and William H. Smith, of

Michigan, who came into the Senate

as chairman of the Titanic inquiry

committee.

There are no less than seven Smiths

in the House. T. Smith, of Ariz-

ona, who learned his law in this city

and as private secretary to the late

Senator Heyburn gathered much political

knowledge; Charles Bennett Smith, a

Buffalo, N. Y., lawyer; and Frank

G. Smith, who comes from the Eastern

Shore of Maryland, the country of oys-

ters, crabs, catfishes, and terrapins;

George R. Smith, of Minnesota, a law-

yer and Delta Club member; and Wil-

liam H. Smith, of Texas, whose district

has fifty-seven counties, a territory larger

than many States. There are also two

Smiths from Michigan—Samuel W.

Smith, who served in the House under

Idaho, and J. M. C. Smith, who used to

be a painter and a mason and then

learned law so successfully that he

held down the job of prosecuting at-

torney for several years before coming

to Congress.

Five Smiths in the Senate and seven

in the House—twelve in all. The Smith

family cannot complain that it lacks

representation in Congress.

Hobson talks temperance in Alabama

and even Underwood admits that it is

a taking theme in the rural districts.

Alabama is not the only State which

is torn over the liquor question. Rep-

resentative Sims of Tennessee says that

Tennessee politics have been split wide

open on account of prohibition.

Representative Underwood says he got

all stirred up," he said yesterday, "and

as the division on the question has not

been along party lines the politicians

have been all at sea. We have passed

some laws, however, which ought to

quiet the agitation and allow us to get

back to our old bearings. The man who

thinks that prohibition is not an issue

ought to come down to Tennessee."

The stories which are being printed

concerning the farcical election in Mex-

ico do not surprise Senator Gallinger of

New Hampshire. He tells a good story

of his experience in that so-called re-

public.

"When Porfirio Diaz was President,"

said Senator Gallinger, "I was in Mex-

ico in the little town of Parral, Chihua-

hua. Diaz was then in the city of Mex-

ico before and after the election. He

was in the office of a friend of mine.

I asked him to tell me about the elec-

tion. 'Well,' he said, 'all I know is

that some time during the day Diaz

came to see me. He was in a box in

the box. That night the judges of

election reported that Diaz had received

248 votes in the precinct, with not a

vote against him.'

"You can't beat that, can you?" said

Senator Gallinger, with a smile.

French-Canadian Birth Rate.

From the Springfield Republican.

When France is perturbed by that ever-

present specter, the falling birth rate,

there is the example of French fertility

in Canada to which students of the prob-

lem may point from their editorial stools

in Paris. The results of the Canadian

census of 1911 have recently been pub-

lished and show 1,004,000 French out of

a total population of 7,500,000, as compared

with 2,570,000 of English, Irish, and Scotch

combined. In 1901 the French were 21

per cent of the whole; in 1911 only 13.7

per cent. But in the same period the Brit-

ish population had fallen from 57 to 51

per cent with the introduction of other

racials. In the ten years the French-Can-

adians had added 45,000 to their num-

ber, a strikingly numerical increase of

nearly 5 per cent—a rate the half of which

would make France delicious with joy

could she accomplish it. Among other

facts, French-Canada has remained